

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☒
no ☐

Property Name: Maryland House of Correction Inventory Number: AA-768
House of Correction Road near intersection
with Jessup Road, north of Toulson and
Address: Brock Bridge Roads City: Jessup Zip Code: 20794
County: Anne Arundel USGS Topographic Map: Savage
Owner: Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes
Tax Parcel Number: 277 Tax Map Number: 13 Tax Account ID Number: 90014121
Project: Maryland House of Correction Agency: Correctional Services
Site visit by MHT Staff: ☐ no ☐ yes Name: _____ Date: _____
Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☒ no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☒ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None
Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)

Determination of Eligibility for the Maryland House of Correction

Prior Documentation

A Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form [AA-768] was prepared and filed for the Maryland House of Correction (MHC) in 1980 by Suzanne Moore of the Maryland Historical Trust. The form does not indicate whether the preparer felt the building was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, the Statement of Significance concludes with the following recommendation: "Facility should be renovated to meet modern correctional services criteria, as described in the American Correctional Association Manual, or adapted for re-use in some other capacity." Although the MHC building was also mentioned in an MIHP form [AA-991] prepared for a proposed Jessup Historic District by Sherri Marsh in 1997, the form does not identify it as eligible. The proposed district consists of village buildings along Maryland Rt. 175 and a series of large, Italianate-style farmhouses at the ends of farm lanes that branch off of Rt. 175. While the Jessup Historic District MIHP form mentions the MHC as one of the reasons the community of Jessup developed, it does not indicate that the preparer of the MIHP intended for the MHC facilities to be included within the boundaries of the proposed district.

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Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐
Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None
Comments: _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Reviewer, NR Program

Date

Date

200802896

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Continuation Sheet No. 1

Current Project

John Milner Associates, Inc., has been retained to prepare a Maryland Determination of Eligibility (MDOE) Form for this property. The analysis below considers the question of eligibility for several Areas of Significance under National Register Criteria A and C, as suggested in previous documents for the property.

Summary of Conclusions

After careful consideration of Criteria A and C relating to this property, including the Areas of Significance of Social History, Agriculture, and Architecture, it appears that the property meets Criterion A at the state level as a property with Significance in the Area of Social History in relation to the prison reform movement that led to its construction. It meets Criterion C in the Area of Architecture, but (contrary to the analysis contained in a previous MIHP Form for the property) not as a work of the important Baltimore architect George A. Frederick, because very little of Frederick's Italianate style design is intact. Instead, the overall appearance of the current enlarged design was more reflective of the work of Theodore Wells Pietsch, another important Baltimore architect who re-designed the building in 1928-29. In the 1928-29 project, Pietsch transformed the older Italianate building into a Beaux Arts style design, and the design characteristics he brought to the property at that time still predominate despite more recent additions. Therefore, the property is eligible under Criterion C, but not for most of the reasons stated previously in the MIHP form.

The resource does not have enough integrity in its surrounding landscape to reflect Significance under Criterion A in the Area of Agriculture, or under Criterion C as part of a potential Jessup Historic District because of numerous changes to the former farmland surrounding the building. The larger tract of what was formerly farmland contains five other prison complexes, four of which have been constructed since the 1950s. The new buildings disturb the historic appearance of the setting and dominate the landscape. Additionally, in the immediate setting of the MHC building, ornamental trees and other landscape features have been removed since 1980 for the construction of fences, paved areas, sally ports, and administrative buildings. Outside the MHC's fenced enclosure is a ringed roadway with parking lots. Beyond this roadway, the fence lines and non-historic buildings of the other prison complexes detract from any sense of an agricultural landscape. At the outer edges of the prison property, the state's property is surrounded by areas of second growth forest (in what apparently were once the outermost farm fields), cutting the resource off visually from everything except the views of the other prisons.

Because of the landscape integrity issues, the historic resource is limited to the footprint of the MHC building. Neither the land immediately surrounding the MHC building nor the hospital wing, extending from the building to the north, contributes to the resource at this time.

The boundary used for the previous MIHP form includes the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCIW), a completely separate complex built in the 1940s, a little over a half mile south of the MHC. Though the two prisons are historically related and on a tract of contiguous state-owned land, the potential views that may have once made the two campuses seem visually related are completely cut off by several non-historic prison complexes that fill the area between them. An evaluation of the eligibility of the MCIW is not covered as part of the present MDOE form.

Description

The MHC is described in some detail in MIHP form AA-768. Since the MHC was still in use when the form was prepared in 1980, some parts of the building may not have been accessible to the reviewer at that time. The facility officially closed in March 2007 and has been almost entirely vacant since then. The present preparer has visited the property twice. Most of the building's larger spaces were toured. Some smaller sections of the building that are currently locked for various reasons or otherwise inaccessible were not toured. Some areas at the building's northeast corner were inaccessible because a large, non-historic hospital wing (connected internally to the MHC by a doorway) is still in use. The continued active use of the hospital wing made the fenced exterior areas to the east and north of the building inaccessible as well, so that photographs could not be taken from this side of the resource.

The description in the MIHP form is adequate for many parts of the building. However, in discussing the building's evolution, the preparer may have misinterpreted the age of the west wing. The MIHP form says that part of the west wing was constructed in the 1870s, and then an addition was built in 1928. The building was originally constructed with two wings in 1874-1879, and it was described as such in the earliest documentation that has been found. The current north wing (the part of the building now known as the "C and D Dorms") was one of the two original wings. However, the west wing does not appear

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to have been built until some time later. Evidence in the building materials suggests that, contrary to the MIHP form, none of the current west wing was constructed in the original 1870s project. The design and the visible materials of the west wing appear to date from the construction campaigns that occurred in the period 1904-1928. It appears to be possible, however, that at least one of the wings on the building's east side was the other wing constructed in the 1870s. Two of the east wings have Italianate style segmental arches over the windows, details that were typical of the Italianate style in the 1870s but out of fashion by 1900. These 1870s exterior details are still visible although the window openings themselves were altered over time to conform to changing circumstances.

The building consists of four tall, gable-roofed, linear segments, or wings, three to four stories in height, forming the shape of a capital "F" in plan. Each of the four main wings is approximately the height of a four-story building, and each is twelve to fifteen bays in length. When the floor plan is drawn in a standard orientation with north at the top of the page, the figure "F" is upside-down and slightly tilted. Five smaller wings, generally two to three stories in height, extend from the east side of the figure "F." Throughout the main wings, the bottom level, or ground floor, is treated as a raised basement. Although some areas have brick walls from the grade up, most of the exterior ground floor walls of the main wings are constructed of rock-faced ashlar with tooled margins. At the ceiling line of the ground floor is a stone water table. Above the water table, all the walls are constructed of brick with a limited amount of stone trim. Each bay of the main wings (except for the north and south end pavilions) contains a 25-foot tall, round-arched window. All the windows have stone sills, and about half of them have stone surrounds. The smaller windows in the north and south end pavilions and in two of the oldest three-story wings at the east side of the building have three-part stone segmental arches with Italianate style keystones.

The design is organized around a cubic central pavilion, or central block, which contains stairways and hallways and serves as a core circulation space. It is approximately five stories tall and has a hipped roof. With wings extending from it in four directions, only the central block's roof and some small segments of its brick walls are now visible from the exterior. In the original design, as completed in 1879, this hip-roofed central pavilion served as a southern book-end to the north wing. It also apparently contained the building's main entrance, flanked by symmetrically placed windows. Several windows at the outer edges of the central block's west façade were reduced in size because they were partially blocked when the west wing was constructed abutting it. At the opposite (north) end of this original wing (the north wing), a gable-roofed pavilion provides a second book-end to both the wing and the building as a whole. Above the water table, the gable-roofed end pavilion has a fenestration pattern that is three bays wide and three stories tall. (The building has two other gabled end pavilions, one constructed as part of the south wing and another on one of the east wings, but they have become much less visible a result of subsequent additions clustered around them.) Between the central block and the gabled pavilion, the main section of the north wing is thirteen bays long. Each bay consists of a single opening, about 25 feet tall, with a stone surround and a round-arched top. The fenestration pattern of 25-foot-tall, round-arched openings was repeated on the other wings with slight changes from one wing to another. Above the windows, the brick walls are capped with a stone crown moulding above which is a wood cornice with modillions supporting an integral box gutter.

When the west and south wings were added, the characteristics of the original design were copied to maintain the style of the building. The fenestration pattern of tall, round-arch windows was continued in the main part of each wing. The same details were copied again in 1954 when the fourth main wing of the building, known as H-I-J wing, was constructed (this is the wing that forms the horizontal top bar of the letter "F"). While the details were copied and the style was maintained, the role of each element of the design evolved as the composition grew. The hip-roofed form of the central mass was copied in constructing a three-bay by three-bay pavilion to terminate both the west wing and the H-I-J wing. The end pavilions are slightly taller than the rest of the corresponding wings. The round-arched openings were used in both the main part of each wing and in each pavilion, but in the newer wings, stone surrounds were used only in the end pavilions. In constructing the main section of the west wing (between the central block and the end pavilion), brick walls were used at the ground floor level and tall upper windows without the stone surrounds were used in the upper story area. When the H-I-J wing was added in the 1950s, the tall, round-arched openings were used to match the appearance of the other wings, except that openings are interrupted by bands of brick at the edge of each floor.

There is much more stylistic variety in the smaller wings extending from east side of the building. Some have arched windows, stone trim, cornices with modillions, and similar details, while at least one wing and several other additions have rectangular openings, roofs concealed by brick parapets, horizontal massing, and other details that are characteristic of buildings from the 1910s through the mid-twentieth century.

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The west wing has an exposed basement with two main entrances at the basement level, one at the west end of the pavilion and the other on the north elevation at approximately the center point of the wing. Both doorways have ornamental surrounds in the same design, a stone composition consisting of a pediment supported on engaged columns surrounding a segmental opening containing a single-leaf door and a large transom light (the transom has been altered in both openings). The columns, only a small portion of which are engaged, are in the Doric order and are banded (stacked horizontal stone drums of alternating larger and smaller diameters).

In the west and the south wings (above the ground floor), instead of floors that extend from wall to wall, there are stacked cellblocks at the center of a three-story-tall space. Perimeter circulation surrounds the tiers, with windows on one side of each circulation corridor and the cells behind bars on the other.

The main stairs leading to the cell blocks, like almost all the building's stairs, are in the central block, which is an open space above the first story. The upper half of the central block's open space contains exposed trusses built-up from riveted steel members. In addition to the trusses, iron and steel bars from several different construction campaigns surround the central open space, segregating the central circulation area from the access corridor into each wing and the stairs leading to each level of the cells.

The oldest ironwork between the central block and the "C and D Dorms" wing (the original north wing) has an ornamental spike at the top of each vertical bar. The columns interspersed between the bars have composite capitals with angular volutes (Scamozzi capitals). The ceiling in the area above the decorative details consists of a series of plastered barrel vaults. These details are consistent with the 1870s construction of the oldest part of the building. However, the fact that they are visible only in a small area appears to be an indication of how much the building has changed over time. North of them, in the building's oldest section, similar details may be hidden under later materials. South of this partition, in the open space of the central block and in the cell block areas of the west and south wings, ironwork remained exposed but without the ornamental details, an indication that these areas were either newly constructed or completed rebuilt in the later construction campaigns, notably the 1928-1929 project.

The oldest wing (north wing) and the most recent wing (H-I-J wing) are divided into floors and have interior finishes that date from various campaigns between 1954 and 2006. The upper levels of both of the latter wings contain large rooms, known as dormitories, where beds were arranged in rows.

Only about half of the areas in the smaller east wings were toured for this analysis. Among the areas visited were the education wing and the commissary wing. In both cases, the interior surface materials dated almost completely from the 1950s or afterward. In these areas, the finishes are mainly suspended ceilings, gypsum wallboard partitions, and modern fixtures. The interior surfaces of the exterior walls, as in most parts of the building, alternate between painted brick and glazed brick (in some cases, the walls are glazed terra cotta brick, a product typically dating from the 1940s and 1950s). The ground floor level of the west wing consists of security spaces, sally ports, offices, conference rooms, and similar facilities, all finished with suspended ceilings and in most cases gypsum wall board partitions.

Just inside the main entrance at the center of the west wing is a large bronze plaque in a pedimented stone surround. The plaque reads (the asterisks represent characters resembling bullet points, found in the text):

"AMINISTRATIVE*CELL*WING / *ERECTED* / 1927 - 1928 / ALBERT C. RITCHIE /
*GOVERNOR*OF*MARYLAND* / *BOARD*OF*WELFARE* / [the chairman's name and a list of the directors' names] /
ROBERT D. CASE / *SECRETARY*AND*TREASURER* / *THEODORE*WELLS*PIETSCH* / *ARCHITECT**"

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Criterion A in the Area of Social History

The original construction of the Maryland House of Correction (MHC) corresponds with one of the most important decades in the history of the prison reform movement. At the National Level, in the late 1860s and throughout the 1870s, reformers were pushing for a number of changes in how prisons were designed and how they operated. Although the American attitudes about prison facilities and their design had evolved through several stages up to this point, the mid-1870s are approximately the period in which the prison reform movement became a popular cause. Prior to 1870, the improvement of prison facilities in the United States was almost exclusively the concern of government agencies, correctional staff, religious leaders, and architects. However, after the Civil War, a national movement began to emerge with organizational activities and publications aimed at the involvement of interested citizens in the improvement of correctional facilities. In Maryland, reform efforts at the state level spurred the interest in building the MHC. Reformers convinced the state that it was needed as a way to segregate prisoners on the basis of the length of their sentences. The MHC was built for one specific reason: to provide a place for prisoners who had been given short term sentences (3 years or shorter), so that the Maryland Penitentiary could serve exclusively as the facility for those with sentences of a longer duration. Designed to be a medium-security facility, the MHC was authorized in 1874. Construction took several years, and the finished building opened in 1879.

In the context of the national prison reform movement, the construction of the MHC was not a major step forward. Prisons built in other parts of the United States in the 1870s represent efforts to implement many more progressive ideas that the reformers had been advocating in response to problems at older prisons. Some of the reform ideas of the times were eventually adopted at the MHC, but the facility appears to have adopted them only reluctantly.

Prior to the 1870s, prison design had divided into two factions, those who favored the "penitentiary" concept that had been developed in Pennsylvania by an earlier generation of reformers, and those who favored the "Auburn System," an alternative to the Pennsylvania system developed for a prison in Auburn, New York. The Pennsylvania system emphasized the idea that solitary confinement could lead to repentance or penitence (hence the name "penitentiary"). The idea was heavily based on principals underlying the Quaker religion. It was an effort to use religious and design concepts and better organization to overcome abuses found in the older prison facilities of Europe, where officials frequently resorted to capital punishment and made extensive use of torture. Rather than execute large numbers of convicts, the Quakers felt that it was possible to place them in a situation in which they would develop the desire to reform themselves. The prison at Auburn, NY, originally operated on the Pennsylvania model, with all the inmates in solitary confinement. However, by the 1830s, the prison system at Auburn was redesigned to place the prisoners together for meals, exercise, and work, with the restriction that all collective activities occur in silence. The Auburn system included corporal punishment, and it treated the work that the inmates performed as a profit-making activity for the facility, rather than as vocational training. While the solitary confinement of the Pennsylvania system was more likely to cause insanity than self-reformation, the Auburn system was a rigid program in which the inmates were more likely to perceive their daily work as a form of punishment rather than as an opportunity to learn skills and become reformed citizens. The attitude toward the individual prisoner at Auburn is apparent in the facility's willingness to allow interested citizens to tour the facilities. The prison set up a schedule of admission fees for those people inclined to tour the grounds and see the silent inmates in striped uniforms marching in lock-step or working away in the workshops. When too many tourists began to come, they raised the fees.

One of the key leaders in the prison reform movement by 1870 was Zebulon Brockway who produced a treatise in 1870-1871 known as "The Ideal of a True Prison System for a State" (although presented at conferences beginning about 1870 and published at that time in a journal,¹ the treatise was not published in book form until 1900). Brockway, who had more than 15 years of experience heading prison facilities by 1870, was at the time in the midst of a 15-year period as Superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction. The main reform he wanted to achieve was indeterminate sentencing (variable years so that the prison personnel could aspire to retrain each prisoner at his own pace, rewarding good behavior along the way). However, Brockway also advocated the classification of prisoners, vocational prison work programs, and better facilities for education, hygiene, and religious services, all aimed at giving the prisoner an opportunity to become reformed. Brockway put all of these ideas into action when he became superintendent of the newly-completed New York State Reformatory at Elmira, New York, in 1876.

¹ Brockway, Z.R. "The Ideal of a True Prison System for a State," *Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association of the State of New York and Accompanying Documents for the Year 1870*. Albany, N.Y.: The Argus Company, Printer, 1871, pp. 38-65.

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With the construction of the original MHC, Maryland was implementing, in a limited way, one of the central concepts in Brockway's treatise: classification of prisoners. The Maryland Penitentiary in Baltimore had been Maryland's only state prison since its construction in 1804-11. By 1870, the facility was realizing the problems that come with a growing population and the intermixing of long-term prisoners with those with shorter sentences in the same facility.

However, even in its attempt to separate prisoners by length of term, Maryland set too high a goal by saying that the new facility would be exclusively for those with sentences of no more than three years. In 1884, a new state law was passed limiting the MHC to prisoners whose sentences were no more than one year, but the system kept evolving in spite of what the law said. By 1910, a new state law raised the sentence guideline back up to three years. Even with these laws in place, annual reports from 1900 and 1903 list prisoners with sentences as long as 10 years at the MHC. One move toward longer sentences resulted from a different kind of classification effort when all the state's female prisoners were relocated from the Maryland Penitentiary to the MHC facility. Eventually, concern over segregating the female from the male prisoners at MHC was one of the factors used to justify the 1927-28 expansion of the facility, on the theory that some segregation by gender would be possible if the building were twice as large. A separate women's prison did not come into being until 1949. Another problem in the 1920s was that paupers were being sent to the MHC instead of to the state's various almshouses "because certain county officers receive fees for taking them there [to the MHC, rather than to almshouses]."² By 1929, a report on "American Prisons and Reformatories" decried that "The demarcation between types of prisoners at the State Prison [Maryland Penitentiary] and the House of Correction does not now appear to be sharply drawn."³ While classifying prisoners by length of sentence and by gender were admirable goals, the design and operational procedures at the MHC facilities kept the classification system somewhat muddled.

Although the attempt at separating Maryland's prison system into two separate sites was a move forward, it did not reflect the full range of reforms that were being implemented in other facilities at the same time. For instance, in 1876, when a new prison was constructed in Elmira, New York, the State of New York hired Zebulon Brockway away from the Detroit House of Correction to superintend the new facility. Brockway came up with a completely new way of operating, rejecting the harsher elements of both of the two prison types known in the United States until that time. In their place, he built better hygienic facilities and instituted vocational training, courses in religion and ethics, and activities for the prisoners that mirrored life in the outside community, ranging from journalism to athletics and music. The MHC, on the other hand, adopted some of the reforms instituted in the better known progressive prisons of the time, but they did so only after a delay of several years and only after receiving criticism in reports on prison conditions.

Some of the reforms, such as providing employment for the prisoners, took shape at the MHC in ways that are not directly reflected (or are no longer reflected) in the existing building or its grounds. For instance, the MHC operated a prison farm on the land surrounding the building, the most important and lucrative work activity throughout the history of the facility. Inmates with agricultural skills or experience working on farms went to work in farm fields that once surrounded the building, producing food that was sent to other prison facilities to feed prisoners and others. The open fields have long since found other uses (largely as sites for other prisons), and the other agricultural resources, such as barns, are no longer standing. The MHC also put prisoners to work building roads, and in 1900, the state authorized a new rock crushing plant for the prison grounds. Like the agricultural activities, the road-building activities from the Period of Significance are not currently apparent in the MHC facility.

Prisoners without farming skills or experience were given employment in "indoor" shops. As an outgrowth of the farm activities, the MHC developed a canning business. This was a logical move since truck farming and canning were among the most important economic activities associated with the farms in the area surrounding the MHC property. In 1929, the prison provided contract work from its interior shops for the Jobbers Pants Company and the Worcester Wire Novelty Company, both of Baltimore. These indoor operations were apparently not seen to be of any vocational value at the time.⁴ The contract work to outside companies was restricted after World War I as a result of new penal reform regulations. By 1936-1937, the prison discontinued all contract work in response to criticism that they were undercutting wages of other employees in private

² Garrett, Paul W., and Austin H. MacCormick, editors, *Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories*, New York: National Society of Penal Information, Inc., 1929, page 429. See also: "Vagrants Still Crowd House of Correction," *Baltimore Evening Sun*, 26 June 1937.

³ *Ibid.*, page 422.

⁴ *Ibid.*, page 427.

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industry. Instead, they concentrated on farming and canning, buying additional land.⁵ The farming and canning activities were less susceptible to the complaint of unfair competition because most of the goods were sold to other state agencies and used to feed inmates at the Baltimore Penitentiary, as well as residents of other state-owned facilities. In spite of extensive employment activities at the MHC, however, the indoor activities were geared toward practical production and income rather than progressive ideas, and little evidence is left in the building to represent them.

The fact that the work shops were housed under a single roof at the MHC led to multipurpose use of some areas of the original main wings of the building, uses that continued to change so that, ultimately, little trace is now left of vocational activities from more than 50 years ago. While some vocational and educational activities occurred in the smaller wings added to the building, the later additions actually detract from the building's architectural integrity and thus its ability to convey significance under Criterion C (see below).

Just as the MHC received criticism for operating its employment activities more on profit than on vocational training, the prison's other facilities were sometimes found to be lacking in comparison to prisons in other states. In 1929, there was "no school work" offered at the MHC, and the authors of the *Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories* found the library to be "almost entirely out of use" and "...as poor as any found in the institutions visited" (i.e., across the United States). The *Handbook* described the library as "consisting of a few worn books presented to the institution and now worn out."⁶ The authors also acknowledged, in a footnote, that a new library was under construction at the time. However, the 1933 edition of the same publication reveals that even with more than a tenfold increase the library's book count, it was still well behind most of the other prisons described in the *Handbook*. Also, in 1933, although the prison facilities were now twice as large as it had been prior to 1927-28, there was still no academic program and no systemized vocational program (the 1933 *Handbook's* authors did, however, acknowledge the vocational value of the farm work done on the grounds).⁷

Conclusion for Criterion A in the Area of Social History

In a national context, the Maryland House of Correction is not a good example of a prison that reflects the active dimensions of prison-related Social History during its period of significance. Although it was built to effect a kind of reform, by segregating the state's convicts on the basis of length of sentence (and later by gender), the facility was not actually successful in doing so. One reason may have been that the state built the building with an architectural design that was based on typical penitentiary facilities for longer term inmates and thus too rigid to accommodate progressive operational ideas. Although additions were made to the building during the period of significance, the design became only more prison-like as the building grew. An example is the idea that doubling the size of the cell blocks in 1928 would provide an appropriate way to separate male and female prisoners. One need only look at the 1939 campus of the nearby Maryland Correctional Institution for Women to see that a completely different approach, with smaller buildings or wings, might have been possible in the 1928 project.

State-level versus National Level Significance

While at the national level the Maryland House of Correction clearly pales in comparison to other facilities from the same time period in terms of how it reflects prison reform and related aspects of the Social History of penology, its construction was still a major effort on the part of the State of Maryland. As Maryland's second prison facility, and for several decades the state's only other facility beyond the older Maryland Penitentiary (not counting reform schools for youth offenders), it represents an improvement on pre-1870 conditions at the older location. However, after its construction the prison was not actually successful in effecting reforms on an ongoing basis. Its Criterion A significance derives primarily from the scale of the effort in 1879 to reform the state's prison system by building a second large-scale penal facility.

⁵ See 1980 MIHP Form for the MHC (AA-768). See also: "300 on Farm at Cut Feel Sorry for Idle," *Baltimore Evening Sun*, 28 September 1936; and Shugg, Wallace, *A Monument to Good Intentions: The Story of the Maryland Penitentiary, 1804-1995*. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 2000.

⁶ Garrett, Paul W., and Austin H. McCormick, editors, *Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories*, New York: National Society of Penal Information, Inc., 1929, pp. 427-431.

⁷ Cox, William B., F. Lovell Bixby, PhD., and William T Root, PhD., editors, *Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories*, New York: The Osborne Association, Inc. (combining The National Society of Penal Information, Inc., and The Welfare League Association, Inc.), 1933, pp. 289-298.

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Criterion C in the Area of Architecture

The MIHP form prepared previously for the MHC [AA-768] depicts the building as an Italianate style design by noted Baltimore architect George A. Frederick. It is a matter of some importance that Frederick was retained to design this building in the mid-1870s. However, the building's footprint and most prominent elevations were at least doubled in size in 1927-28, when Theodore Wells Pietsch designed the west and south wings. It also grew in several other campaigns, in 1898, in 1902 and 1904, and in 1954. As a result, less than a third of the building's exterior form is the work of George A. Frederick.

George A. Frederick rose to prominence in Baltimore when he designed the current Baltimore City Hall. He began his career at age 16 as a draftsman trainee at the Baltimore architectural firm of Lind & Murdoch. According to the often-told local story, he won the competition to design City Hall as a very young man; construction began there in 1866 when George Frederick was still only 24. Baltimore City Hall is an outstanding example of a lavishly detailed design that achieves the character of a Classical Revival style municipal building while incorporating the Italianate style and Second Empire style details that were popular at the time. George Frederick also designed iconic Moorish Revival style pavilions for Baltimore's Druid Hill Park and the Hollins Market Building at about the same time. By the mid-1870s, he had designed the old City College Building on Market Street in Baltimore, Maryland's building at the 1876 United States Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia, at least two other civic buildings (an orphanage and a home for the aged), and a number of churches, residences, and brewery buildings. George Frederick was also one of the most important leaders in the formation of the Baltimore chapter of the American Institute of Architects in the mid-1870s. In the context of such an impressive list of prominent buildings developed within the space of about a decade, the MHC was arguably not among his most important commissions.

The architects have not been identified for all of the construction campaigns at the MHC. However, the most important among them is Theodore Wells Pietsch, whose name is proudly displayed on the plaque just inside the MHC's main entrance. Pietsch was born in 1869 in Chicago and studied first at Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1885 to 1889. After 1889, he went to work for a few years at two different Chicago firms, the latter of which was the offices of Burnham and Root, one of the most important architectural firms in the country at the time. After a few years at Burnham and Root, he went back to school in 1892, studying at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in France. After returning to the United States in 1898, he worked for a firm in New York and then for the offices of the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Government, where he was appointed designer in chief in 1902. In 1904, he opened his own office in Baltimore. He moved to Baltimore in part because he had been asked to help rebuild the city after a devastating fire that had occurred that year. Pietsch designed many prominent buildings in Baltimore. They include St. Philip and St. James Catholic Church, Zion Church, Eastern High School, the Public Market and Baths, the U.S. Fidelity & Guarantee Building, the Association of Commerce Building, Jackson Place School, the Lanahan Warehouse, Fallsway Viaduct, and a part of Broadway Pier containing a second story ballroom.

The roles that George A. Frederick and Theodore Wells Pietsch played as the designers of the MHC represent an important story of how two architects can build upon one another's work in a single building. The MHC has Italianate style details, including the three-part segmental arches in stone (stone arches interrupted by oversized keystones) on several of the building's window openings and the bracketed cornice along the bottom edge of the roof. These are prominent details of some portions of the building upon approaching it from certain angles. However, they are not the most prominent features of the building's current design. The configuration of the west wing coming forward at the front of the building is the most overpowering aspect of the building's appearance as it now stands. The two entrances to the west wing have heavily detailed Classical Revival style ornaments rendered in dressed gray stone (apparently granite). The hip-roofed pavilion at the end of the west wing gives the façade the foreboding appearance of a well-established public institution without giving it a welcoming face. In fact, the rich details of the two basement-level entrances are almost lost in the shadows of the heavy form of the west wing and its pavilion-terminus.

Interestingly, Pietsch drew most of the elements he used in reworking the building in 1927-28 from George Frederick's earlier design, but he used them in a way that transformed them into a totally different effect. Although George Frederick's earlier composition was not symmetrical, it contained a central pavilion with stairs and other circulation features that situated it to become the central node of a T-shaped or cruciform building at some point in the future. In so doing, George Frederick set the pattern for the building's development. However, in fragments that remain from the original façade of the central block (when it served as an end pavilion to the building's first wing), there is evidence of an Italianate style entrance composition, including such details as a second projection stepping forward at the center of the front wall of this section and window openings that may have surrounded a centered entrance. These would be typical characteristics of a symmetrical Italianate style entrance

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

AA-768

Continuation Sheet No. 8

façade, centered on a doorway that accessed a grand staircase, except that they are now almost completely blocked. Pietsch effectively suppressed what may have been a "grand entrance" segment of the façade, leaving only fragments visible when he added the west wing.

With the hip-roofed pavilion projecting forward and the building's heavy massing organized as a series of wings and pavilions, Pietsch dissolved the organizational features of the building's character and transformed Fredrick's Italianate design into a Beaux Arts style edifice. The Italianate style elements are still there (except the section of the original façade around the building's original entrance), but they have been subsumed into the heavy massing and organizational style of the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Conclusion for Criterion C in the Area of Architecture

The building is a good example of a Beaux Arts style design and thus meets the National Register for Criterion C in the Area of Architecture.

Prepared by:

Terry A. Necciai, RA, John
Milner Associates, Architects, Inc.

December 4, 2007; with minor
revisions, August 13, 2008, and
Date Prepared: September 8, 2008)



AA-768
Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Terry Necciai

October 23, 2007

Digital, MD SHPO

West wing on left, HIJ dorm on right, facing Southeast.

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AA-768

Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Terry Necciai

September 6, 2007

Digital, MD SHPO

Prison from gravel parking lot, facing East.

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AA-768

Maryland House of Correction

Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Terry Necciai

September 6, 2007

Digital, MD SHPO

Fenced walkway to visitors' entrance, facing southeast

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• 1926 •

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Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Terry Necciai

September 6, 2007

Digital, MD SHPO

1928 Date stone, facing South

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AA-768

Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Terry Necciai

October 23, 2007

Digital, MD SHPO

Entrance architrave / doorway ensemble, facing South

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Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Terry Necciai

September 6, 2007

Digital, MD SHPO

Looking up at intersection of west and south wings and center block,
facing Northeast

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AA-768

Maryland House of Correction

Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Terry Necciai

September 6, 2007

Digital, MD SHPO

Corner where west wing and south wing meet original entrance
block, facing Northeast.

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Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Terry Necciai

September 6, 2007

Digital, MD SHPO

South wing (left) and HIS Dorm Wing (right), facing South

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ADMINISTRATION AND CELL WING

ERECTED

1927-1928

ALBERT C. RITCHIE

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

BOARD OF WELFARE

STUART S. JANNEY

CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTOR

JOHN T. OATLY ELIZABETH T. ELLIS

MARGUERITE M. BROWN J. VERNON BAKER

FREDERICK H. VINN CHESTER AUSTIN

ROBERT J. ROSE

MANAGER OF THE WING

THE MARYLAND PENITENTIARY

TOBACCO CITY

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Maryland House of Correction

Anne Arundel County, Maryland

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Plaque listing Theo. W. Pietsch's as architect, facing Southeast

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Maryland House of Correction

Anne Arundel County, Maryland

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October 23, 2007

Digital, MD SHPO

Foyer at Sallyport, facing Northwest

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AA-768—2007-10-23—10

• WATCH FOR GROOVES IN STEPS AVOID PLACING •
HEELS IN GROOVES (ESPECIALLY HI-HEELS)

EXIT



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Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland
Terry Necciai
October 23, 2007
Digital, MD SHPO
Interior Center Stair, Facing Southeast

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WATCH
YOUR
STEP

WARNING
WATCH FOR HOLES IN STEPS AVOID PLACING
BAGS IN STAIRS (ESPECIALLY IN HURRIES)

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Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland
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Digital, MD SHPO
Center interior stairs, looking down, facing Northwest

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Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland
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Digital, MD SHPO
Center Pavilion/circulation space, facing West

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WATCH
YOUR HEAD



NO SMOKING

EXIT



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Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland
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Stairs/Brass rail, northeast side of center pavilion, facing North

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Maryland House of Correction

Anne Arundel County, Maryland

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Details: tops of center pavilion columns + bars/ceiling vaults

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Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

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View along cell tiers (typical)

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Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

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East Wing Segmented arches through window

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Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland
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October 23, 2007

Digital, MD SHPO

Visitors' Room, Facing South

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AA-768
Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Terry Necciai

October 23, 2007

Digital, MD SHPO

Visitor's Room, facing Southwest

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Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

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October, 23 2007

Digital, MD SHPO

Entrance to school in West wing, facing Southeast

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LIBRARY



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Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Terry Necciai

October 23, 2007

Digital, MD SHPO

Library, facing Northeast

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AA-768
Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland
Terry Necciai

October 23, 2007
Digital, MD SHPO
Library, facing North

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AA-768
Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland
Terry Necciai

October 23, 2007

Digital, MD SHPO
Maryland Correctional Institute for Women (MCIW) campus
quadrangle, facing Southeast

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AA-768-2007-10-23-23



AA-768

Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Terry Necciai

October 23, 2007

Digital, MD SHPO

MCIW campus Quadrangle, facing Northwest

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Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland
Terry Necciai
October 23, 2007
Digital, MD SHPO
MCIW campus quadrangle, facing South
25 of 25
AA-768 — 2007-10-23 — 25

AA-768

Maryland House of Correction

Jessup

Public (restricted access)

1874-79; alterations 1898,
1902, 1928, 1954

The Maryland House of Correction, the design of Baltimore architect George Frederick, was built during the period 1874-1879. The original structure, consisting of north and west wings radiating from a center hall, is a four story brick and stone structure with hipped, slate roofs and heavy bracketed cornice. Its high-quality Italianate design is unusual in Anne Arundel County and most ornamental details remain intact in spite of many additions to the original buildings, the dates of which are indicated above. The establishment of the House of Correction parallels the growth of the penal reform movement in Maryland in the 1870s and recognition of need for a place of rehabilitation for the lesser offenders whose numbers were already over-crowding the City Jail and State Penitentiary in Baltimore.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Maryland House of Correction

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Jessup

☒ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Anne Arundel

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☒ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

State of Maryland

Telephone #: 321-3686

STREET & NUMBER

Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

CITY, TOWN

Suite 500, One Investment Place

STATE, zip code

Towson

☐ VICINITY OF

Maryland 21204

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Anne Arundel County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Liber #: See attached chain
Folio #: of title for
references

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland 21401

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

AA-768

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Maryland House of Correction occupies 375 acres of land approximately one half mile west of the town of Jessup near U.S. Route 1, equidistant to Baltimore and Washington. The House of Correction is a large but tightly woven complex of brick buildings built for the most part over the period 1874-1956.

The original structure, the design of Baltimore architect George Frederick, was completed in 1879. It consists of a four story hipped roof center hall with two three story gable-roofed wings radiating at right angles from its west and north sides. The wings have the exterior appearance of three stories; however, they actually contain no floor but tiers of steel cell blocks. These tiers rest on four inch poured concrete slabs over steel plates. The exterior walls in both wings are 28" thick. Center hall is a simple shell except for offices in the attic story, and serves as a hub for interior movements among the connecting wings.

The extreme north end of north wing terminates with a three story gable roofed brick building on stone foundation, placed perpendicularly to the north end of the cell block. It is six bays wide on its front (north) facade and three bays wide on its east and west sides. Window on all three free sides are 1/1 sash with stone segmental arches with keystones and stone sills. The entrance is in the third bay from the east at first floor level. Seven stone steps lead up from street level to the barred doorway, surmounted by a segmental arch identical to those over the windows. Ornately milled wood trim, painted white, comprises the cornice and gable trimming, and occurs as a continuing motif on most of the other buildings in the complex. The section of north wing between the south end building and center hall is 13 bays long. Window bays from first to third floors are entirely covered by bars. Each bay is topped with a rounded stone arch. An ornate milled cornice crosses the facade above the window arches. The north wing contains an auditorium and five tiers of steel cells which comprise cell block "C".

The original west wing is 11 bays long and terminates with what is still known as the "front", and may have been the original main entrance to the House of Correction. This "front" section consists simply of a stone ground floor entryway surmounted by stone pediment. Thick Doric columns supporting the pediment flank a barred door. West wing has the same window treatment and cornice detail as north wing.

At the extreme west end of west wing is a newer building (cornerstone 1928) in the same style as the original wings and center hall. It is a four story building, the three upper floors constructed of brick and the ground floor of granite. The building is square, three bays wide on each side, with window bays of the upper three floors covered with bars, surrounded with stone trim and topped by rounded stone arches. At ground floor on the north facade is a stone pedimented doorway identical to the entrance on the east facade of the west wing.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Penology	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

Original structure 1874

SPECIFIC DATES Major Additions: 1898, BUILDER/ARCHITECT
1902, 1928, 1954

George Frederick

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Maryland House of Correction was designed by George Frederick, a Baltimore architect who also designed the City Hall at Baltimore (1866-75), considered the finest municipal building in the country at that time. Frederick studied under and worked for the Baltimore firm of Lind and Murdock until 1862 when he became independent. Frederick designed numerous other public buildings in Baltimore, the U.S. Marine Hospital, the First National Bank, and the C & P Telephone Exchange. In addition, in his capacity as design supervisor for Baltimore City parks 1864-96, Frederick also designed the Edgar Allan Poe monument for the Westminster Church and collaborated with John H. B. Latrobe on numerous structures in Druid Hill Park in Baltimore.

Frederick's original buildings and the major additions of 1898, 1902, 1928 and 1956 which match the original structure fairly successfully make the House of Correction an extremely high quality example of civic architecture. Building floor plans, roof designs, and ornamental details such as stylized curved lintels and keystones over windows and richly detailed bracketed cornices (all intact and in good condition) make the House of Correction notable and excellent example of Italianate architecture, which is unique in this area of Anne Arundel County.

The history of the physical structures at the House of Correction is closely linked to the penal reform movements in Maryland in the mid-19th century. By the early 1870s, Maryland citizens, spearheaded by a very active Maryland Prisoners' Aid Association, recognized that the already overcrowded Penitentiary and city jail (dating from 1811 and 1859, respectively) could no longer adequately respond to the growing numbers of lesser offenders arrested for drunkenness, petty thievery, and other minor crimes. The Association drafted a bill to be presented to the State Legislature in 1874 recommending the establishment of "a workhouse founded on some practical plan of operation," teaching inmates some "honest pursuit" in a humane and healthy atmosphere.

An Act of the General Assembly (Laws of Maryland, 1874, Chapter 233, approved April 6, 1874) appropriated \$250,000 in the form of a special State loan for the purchase of land and construction of buildings for a House of Correction at some accessible point near the City of Baltimore.

The House of Correction was originally designed for 200 inmates confined for crimes or misdemeanors for periods of three months to three

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3.

AA-768

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Anne Arundel County Land Records (see attached Chain of Title for references)

Vertical files of the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Laws of Maryland, 1874-1958

Proceedings of the Board of Public Works, 1874-1928.

Carter, Gobel, Roberts, Inc., Architectural Consultants, Feasibility Study

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY for Improving the House of

~~Correction and Maryland~~

Penitentiary, 1980.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 375 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Susanne Moore, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Historical Trust

DATE

December, 1980

STREET & NUMBER

21 State Circle, John Shaw House

TELEPHONE

(301) 269-2438

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis,

STATE

Maryland 21401

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County
Maryland
Description
Continuation Sheet #1

Ground floor windows all around the building have been blocked. A band of stone molding surrounds the building between the third floor window arches and the small attic windows. The ornate wooden cornice of the center hall and wings surrounds all sides of the building under the hipped roofline. The west wing contains cell blocks "E" and "F" and some administrative offices.

South wing (erected 1889) connects the south side of center hall with HIJ Dormitory, and contains four tiers of cells above a ground floor recreation hall. These cell tiers differ from those of north and west wings in that they are not constructed of steel. The cell blocks are composed of 4" thick concrete walled cells with slab floors supported by column and beam framing on the ground level. The cell block structure apparently supports the roof.¹ Little of south wing is visible from outside the complex because of visual encroachment of newer buildings on the south, west and east sides and enclosure of the fenced yard on the north. A distant view of part of the south wing from the southwest corner of the complex reveals that it is the same in its style of building and ornamentation (slate tiled hipped roof, stone segmental arch and ornate bracketed cornice) as original north and west wings. South wing was the first major addition to the complex, erected after appeals to the State Legislature as early as 1893 by the House of Correction's Board of Directors and Prisoners' Aid Society for a new wing to allow separation of men and women inmates.² On all sides of the wing, second and third floor windows are square, severely plain and covered with bars. The fourth floor windows have rounded tops and are placed close under the bracketed cornice in characteristic Italianate fashion, but like the windows of the lower floors, they are untrimmed and barred. HIJ Dormitory, an inmate housing wing, is apparently accessible only through south wing, since there are no exterior doorways. Access into the interior of the complex was not possible, and thus no interior description is included.

A number of newer two and three story buildings have been added across the eastern side of the complex, that is, onto the east facades of the north and south wings and center hall. These buildings, generally utilitarian in nature and of undistinguished design, house shops and schools (east of south wing), main dining room and kitchen (east of center hall) and the hospital (east of north wing).

East wing (completed 1902) extends from the center of the east facade of the original north wing. Because of visual encroachment of newer buildings and a high brick wall which encircles the eastern side of the complex, only the third floor and roof of east wing's north facade is unobstructed to view. The windows are barred, with stone sills and no ornamental arches or lintels. A wooden cornice matching that on the original building crosses the facade close above the third floor windows. The gabled wing terminates with a square brick building, also gable roofed, trimmed with ornate cornice, and placed perpendicular to the rest of the wing. East wing presently serves as commissary and receiving facility.

Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County
Maryland
Description
Continuation Sheet #2

AA-768

HIJ Dormitory was the last major addition to the House of Correction (1954). It is placed perpendicular to and connects with the southwest corner of south wing. The exterior walls of HIJ Dormitory are 12" poured cement between steel columns covered with 4" brick veneer. The wing is four stories tall, with ground floor faced with granite. The rear sections of the north and south facades are 14 bays long; the front building placed perpendicular to the wing is three bays long. The rear (east) facade is three bays wide. Windows at basement level are barred and have no trim.

¹Carter, Goble, Roberts, Inc., Architectural Consultants, Feasibility Study for Improving the House of Correction and Maryland Penitentiary, 1980.

²Baltimore Sun, May 5, 1893, and Laws of Maryland, 1898, Chapter 219.

Maryland House of Corrections
Anne Arundel County
Maryland
Significance

Continuation Sheet #3

years, during which time they were to be given some useful employment.

The Proceedings of the Board of Public Works (May 10, 1875) indicate that bids had been received for the construction of the House of Correction. George Frederick is named as "architect," apparently selected for the task some time earlier. The construction contract was originally offered by the State to Thomas Binyan and Company, but at a price below their bid amount. Since the State would neither increase the price of the contract nor alter some building specifications to lower costs, Binyan and Company declined (May 28, 1875). The contract was offered to the next lowest bidder, John I. Coddington, and was filed and approved by the Board on June 22, 1875. Bricks for the original part of the House of Correction used Jessup red clay from the local kilns of Daniel Donnelly.

From its establishment until the 1930s, prison shops made products for commercial use with the profits going to the State. This practice was discontinued after complaints from manufacturers that prison-made products were selling at below-market prices. Afterward, only those products to be used by the State were manufactured, such as cement, soap, paint, clothing, woodwork and canned goods. This move prompted the purchase of more land to give employment to inmates in farming. Farming was discontinued during the 1960s and lands were sold off to the Maryland State Police, the Patuxent Institution, the Correctional Institution for Women and the Correctional Camp Center, and the Maryland Wholesale Produce Market complex on the southeast corner of Route 1 and Route 175.

Local tradition holds that Jacob Coxey's "army" of 500 unemployed men who marched to the Capital from Philadelphia in May, 1894 seeking relief were arrested and jailed in the Maryland House of Correction for stealing from local farms. The warden at the House of Correction allegedly gave the group the task of elevating the low section of road leading from the main road to the institution in order to level it.

¹Baltimore Sun, May 5, 1893.

RECOMMENDATION: Facility should be renovated to meet modern correctional services criteria, as described in the American Correctional Association Manual, or adapted for re-use in some other capacity.

AA-768
Maryland House of Correction
Jessup

Continuation Sheet

Item 10

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The House of Correction is located in the northwest section of a 375-acre tract west of the B & O Railroad line, south of the Jessup to Elkton Road, and east of the service road from the public road to the House of Correction. Identified on Department of Assessments and Taxation Anne Arundel County Map # 13 as "Male House of Correction".

CHAIN OF TITLE

Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

The Maryland House of Correction property was acquired over the period 1874-1893 in seven separate parcels, as follows:

SH9/66

3 December 1874

Deed

From: George T. Warfield and Mary E. Warfield,
his wife

To: George William Brown, et al, Trustees

Conveying two lots, one 73 and the other 20
acres.

SH13/113

24 June 1878

Deed

From: Michael Bannon and Asa H. Bannon, his
wife

To: George William Brown, et al, Trustees

Conveying one lot, 7.5 acres

SH17/485

January 1880

Deed

From: Thomas I. White to George William

To: George William Brown, et al, Trustees

Conveying one lot, 22 acres

SH17/486

6 October 1880

Deed

From: W. H. Bians and H. S. Beeler and wife

To: George William Brown, et al, Trustees

Conveying one lot, 27 acres

CHAIN OF TITLE (Continued)

Maryland House of Correction
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

SH17/448
8 January 1881
Deed

From: John J. Snyder and Eliza Snyder, his
wife

To: George William Brown, et al, Trustees
Conveying one lot, 40.75 acres

SH 20/ 460
2 November 1882
Deed

From: Thomas M. NORris

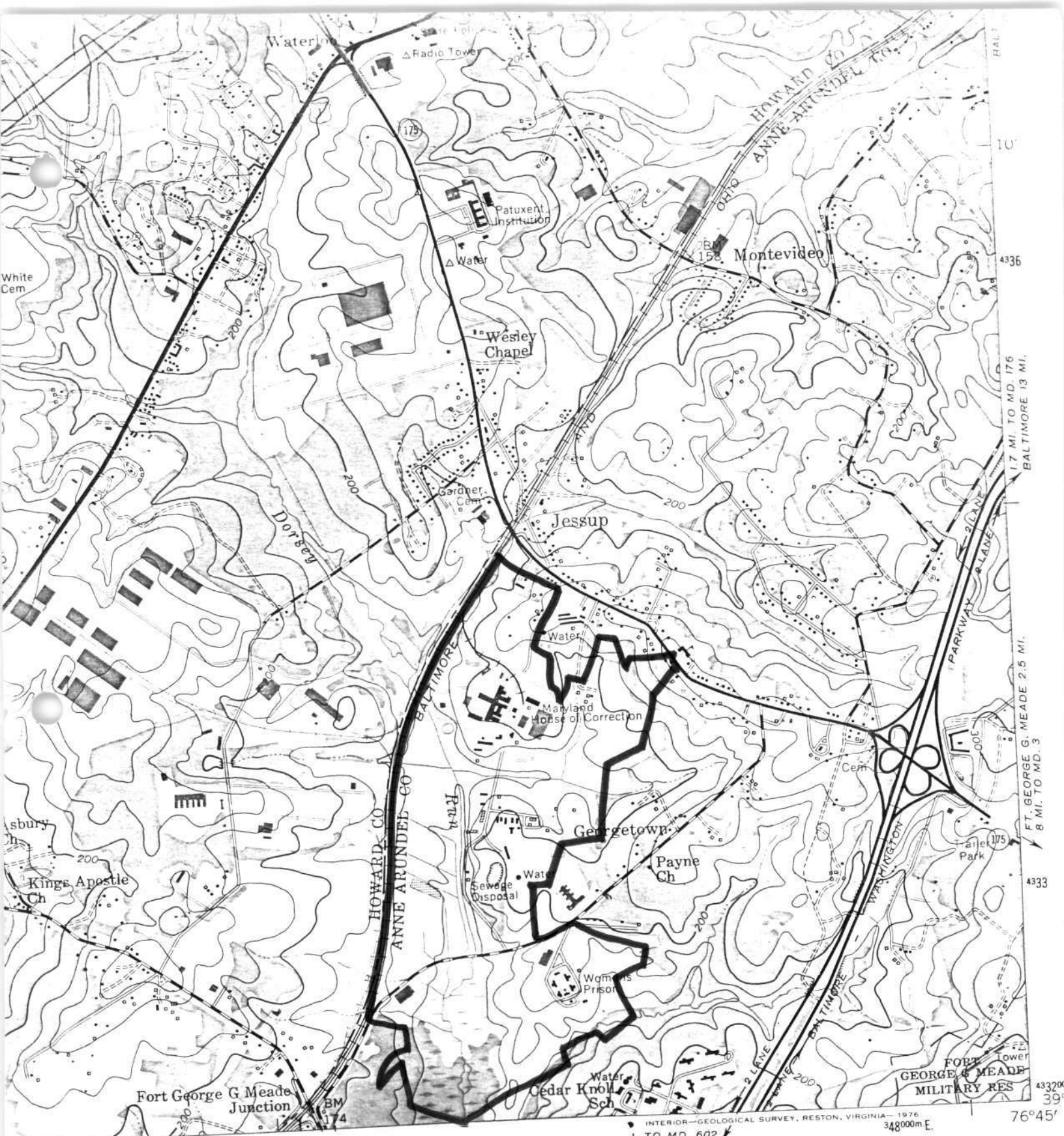
To: George William Brown, et al, Trustees
Conveying a 6 acre strip for widening the
road from the Institution to Jessups' Cut

SH 44/648
11 October 1893
Deed

From: John W. Biggs

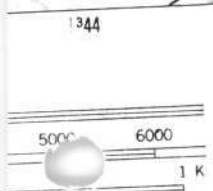
To: The Board of Managers of the Maryland
House of Correction

Conveying a 98 sq. P. parcel for widening
the road from the Institution to the public
road (Annapolis/Elkridge Road)



House of Correction 616.8 acres
 (Male and Female Institutions)
 Dept of Public Safety & Correctional
 Services
 USGS Map, Savage Quadrangle

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1976
 1. TO MD. 602
 UMENT 23 MI.
 ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
 Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
 U.S. Route ○ State Route

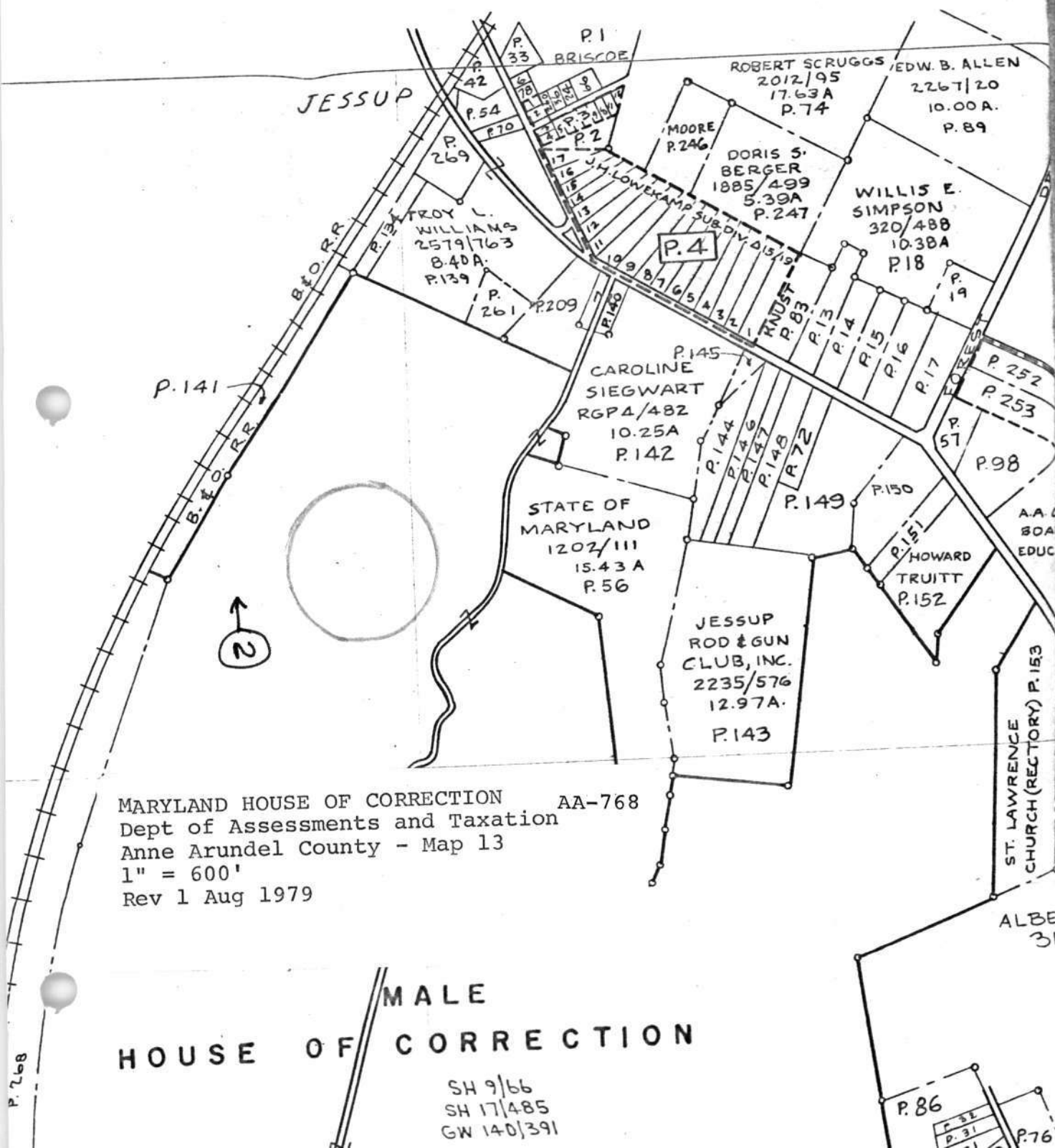


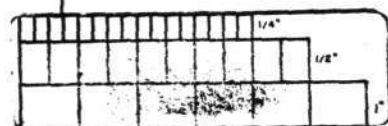
ET
 1 OF 1929



AA-768

SAVAGE, MD.
 NE/4 LAUREL 15' QUADRANGLE
 N 3907.5—W 7645/7.5
 1957





MARYLAND HOUSE OF CORRECTION
BRIDGEWELL, MARYLAND
Scale: 1" = 40'

24X

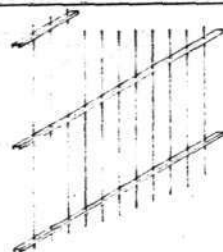
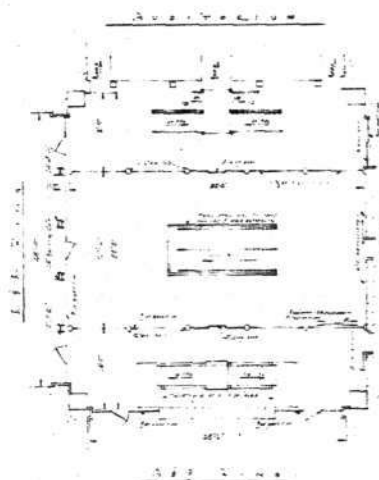
FILE No 38 D-HC-215-44

Maryland House of Correction
Reduction from original on file at
Md Dept of General Services

AA-768

30X

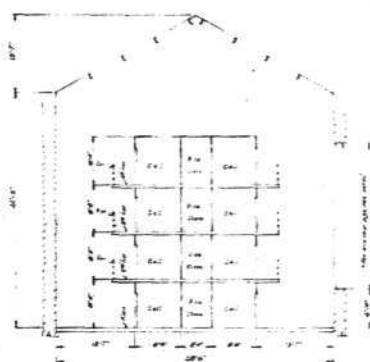
AA-768



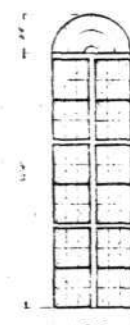
TYPE BAR PARTITION



CELL DOOR DETAIL, SEE PLAN FOR LOCATION & NOTES
SEE PLAN FOR CELL DOOR & NOTES



SECTION THROUGH L&F HALL



TYPE WINDOW DETAIL

0 2 4 6 8 10 12

ASBURY HILL

BY

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS
APPROVED:
DESIGNED BY: J. B. HARRIS
CHECKED BY: J. B. HARRIS

REVISIONS

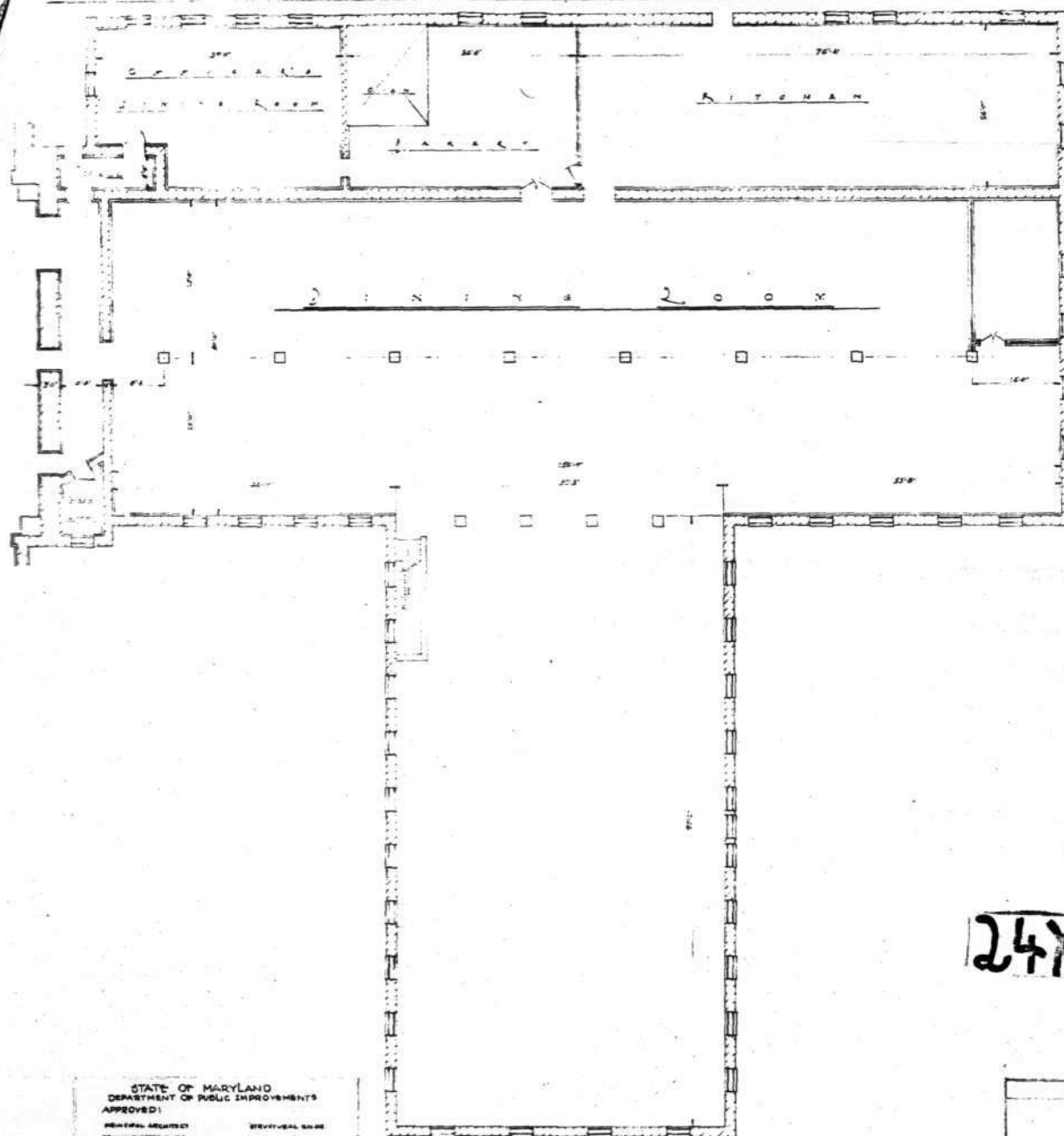
HEATING	
HOUSE OF CORRECTION MAIN BUILDING	
DESIGNED BY: J. B. HARRIS	CHECKED BY: J. B. HARRIS
DATE: 10/1/24	

FILE NO. 36 P-HC 249

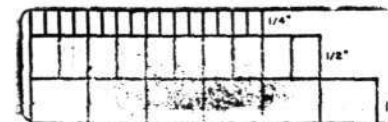


30X

AA-768



24X



AA768

APPROVED

BY

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS
APPROVED:
MECHANICAL ENGINEER
CHIEF ENGINEER OF MARYLAND

REVISIONS

HOUSE OF CORRECTION
MAIN BUILDING

DESIGNED BY:
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS
STATE OF MARYLAND
DRAWN BY: J. S. CHECKED BY:

FILE NO. 38 P-HC

253

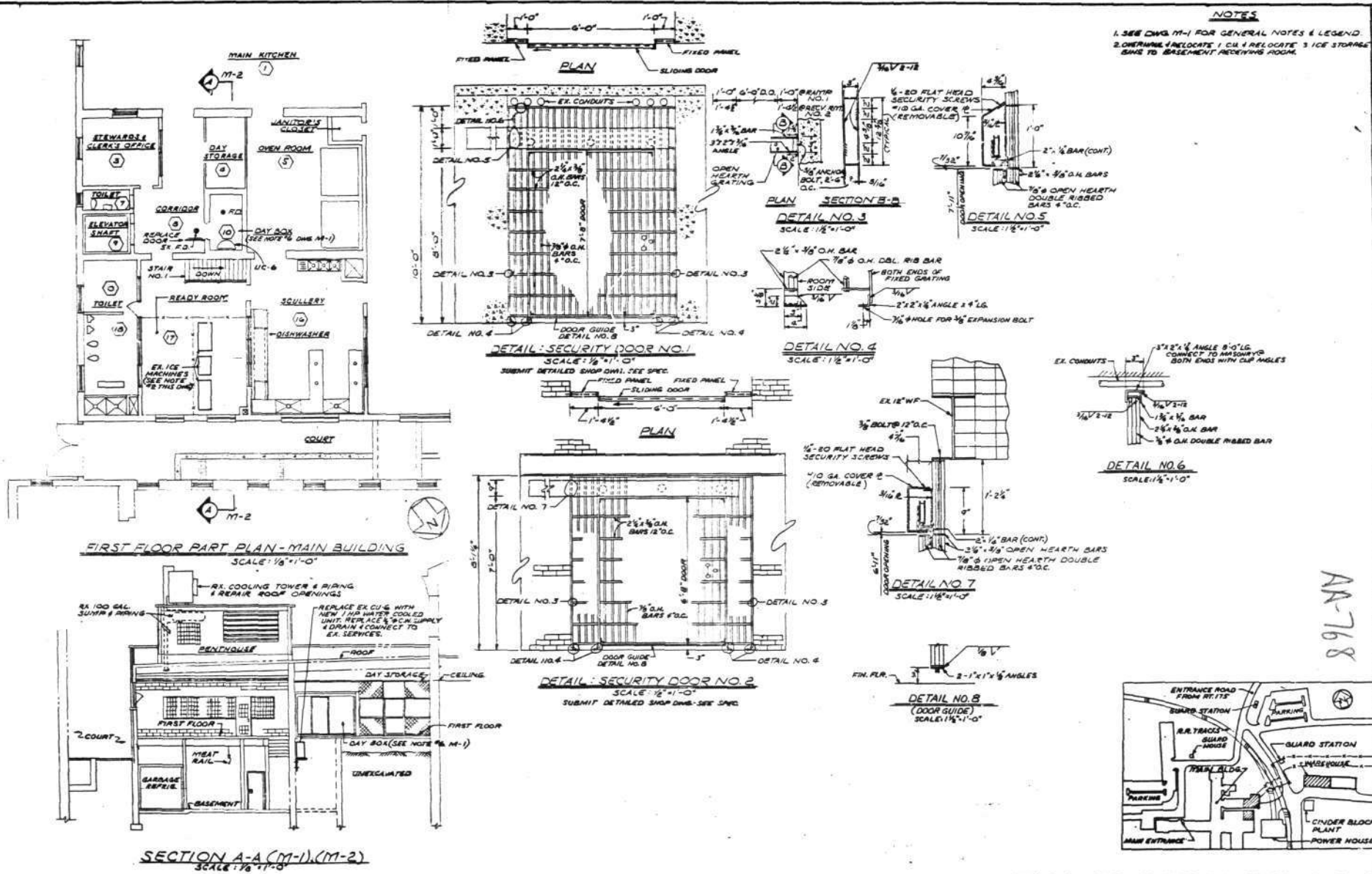
Sheet No.

7

of 7 sheets

JOB No.

Date



Maryland House of Correction AA-768
Reduction from original on file at
Md Dept of General Services



RICHARD P. MUELLER
& ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
900 SULPHUR SPRING RD.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
21227
301-247-5533 301-521-1637

APPROVED
David C. Swartz 4/1/77

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
APPROVED
2/27/77

REVISIONS
AS BLT 6-1-77

NEW ICE AND REFRIGERATION SYSTEM
MARYLAND HOUSE OF CORRECTION
JESSUP, MARYLAND

DRAWING NO.
M-2
JOB NO.
KJ-752
DATE
2-7-77

FILE 3P DRAWING 762

MECHANICAL LEGEND

SYMBOL	ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
—C.E.	CONNECT TO EXISTING	
—EX.	EXISTING	
—R.E.	REMOVE EXISTING	
—C.S.	COOLING TOWER SUPPLY	
—C.R.	COOLING TOWER RETURN	
—C.W.	COLD WATER	
—H.W.	HOT WATER	
—H.G.	HOT GAS	
—R.L.	REFRIGERANT LIQUID	
—D.	DRAIN	
—L.P.R.	LOW PRESSURE CONDENSATE RETURN	
—B.V.	BALANCING VALVE	
—C.V.	CHECK VALVE	
—S.V.	SAFETY VALVE	
—G.V.	GLOBE VALVE	
—S.V.	STRAINER WITH BLOW OFF VALVE	
—S.V.	SOLENOID VALVE	
—T.E.V.	THERMOSTATIC EXPANSION VALVE	
—B.P.	BACKFLOW PREVENTOR	
—P.S.G.	PRESSURE GAUGE & COCK	
—T.	THERMOMETER	
—R/S	RISE & SER OR RISE	
—R/D	RISE DRAIN	
—T.O.D.	TSE-OUTLET DOWN	
—T.O.U.	TSE-OUTLET UP	
—R.D.	REFRIGERANT DRYER	
—R.S.G.	REFRIGERANT SIGHT GLASS	
—R.C.V.	REFR. CHARGING VALVE W/ SEALED CAP	
—F.C.	FILL CONNECTION	
—R.V.	RELIEF VALVE	
—F.D.	FLOOR DRAIN	
—U.C.	UNIT COOLER	
—C.T.	COOLING TOWER	
—C.U.	CONDENSING UNIT	
—M.I.D.	MEAT INSPECTION DEPARTMENT	

GENERAL NOTES

1. THE MAINTENANCE SUPT., MR. JOSEPH BROOKS, MUST BE CONTACTED BEFORE STARTING WORK. SECURITY DOORS NO. 1 & NO. 2 MUST BE INSTALLED BEFORE STARTING ANY MECHANICAL WORK. SEE DWG. M-2 FOR SECURITY DOOR DETAILS.
2. SEE DWG. M-2 FOR FIRST FLOOR PART PLAN, SECTIONS & DETAILS.
3. SEE DWG. M-3 FOR ENLARGED MAIN BLDG. BASEMENT PART PLAN SHOWING NEW REFR.
4. FOR EQUIPMENT SCHEDULES FOR MAIN BLDG. SEE DWG. M-4.
5. FOR EQUIPMENT SCHEDULES FOR WAREHOUSE SEE DWG. M-5.
6. FOR ELECTRICAL DETAILS, SEE DWGS. E-1, E-2 & E-3.
7. REPAIR CEILING & WALL VAPOR BARRIER AND CEILING & WALLS AFTER REPAIRING. INSTALL 1/2" MINUTE TO 1/2" TO 1/2" TO CEILING FOR 7' WALK-IN BOXES (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100) (101) (102) (103) (104) (105) (106) (107) (108) (109) (110) (111) (112) (113) (114) (115) (116) (117) (118) (119) (120) (121) (122) (123) (124) (125) (126) (127) (128) (129) (130) (131) (132) (133) (134) (135) (136) (137) (138) (139) (140) (141) (142) (143) (144) (145) (146) (147) (148) (149) (150) (151) (152) (153) (154) (155) (156) (157) (158) (159) (160) (161) (162) (163) (164) (165) (166) (167) (168) (169) (170) (171) (172) (173) (174) 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Maryland House of Correction AA-768

Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Susanne Moore

October 1980

Md Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md

Northeast corner, front facades of
original buildings

1/4



Maryland House of Correction AA-768
Anne Arundel County, Maryland
Susanne Moore
October 1980
Md Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md
Southeast corner of original building
2/5



Maryland House of Correction AA-768
Anne Arundel County, Maryland
Susanne Moore
October 1980
Md Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md
East facade
3/4



Maryland House of Correction AA-768
Anne Arundel County, Maryland
Susanne Moore
October 1980
Md Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md
Southwest corner
4/5



Maryland House of Correction AA-768
Anne Arundel County, Maryland
Susanne Moore
October 1980
Md Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md
Southwest corner (distant view)
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